consistent are their acts with their professions. The truth is they abhor Slavery, but they are fully alive to the danger of losing their power and influence should they drive Verginia and the orier Bonter States out of the Umon. They chafe doubtless at the hard necessity of psenditing South Carolina and her sisters to escape them their thraidom, but it is a necessity, and they could be preferred submit to it.

-There has been some doubt whether the Southern Tariff was a law or not. It has not been adopted, but only made public that it might be discursed by the

-With reference to privateering for the destruction of Northern commerce, The N. O. Crescen' says:

With a tolerably accurate knowledge of what is going on, and deliberately weighing all the circumstates, we conclude that, at the lowest estimate, 750 swift-sailing, stanch, substantial vessels, fully equipped, carrying on an average four mighty guns
space, can be put affect in four months to wage war
upon Northern commerce, U. chade N retern ports, apon Northern commerce, the lands Northern pones, cripple Northern strength, and destroy Northern property. We are sure that 200 can be obtained in a very, sery few days—and they will come from the especial heroe of mock philanthropy and false religion, in Yan-And The Richmond Dispotch remarks:

And The Richmond Dispotch remarks:

As to the threat of hanging, now so common in costreive circles, let it never be forgotten that been
grows in the South more abundantly than in the North,
and that hanging is a game at which two can play.
For every Southern privateersman hung without
Jedge or Jury, two Sons of the Phyrims wil be swurg
up like dried codfish at the first convenient lamp-post,
sak tree, or yard-arm. Let them inaugurate their
blockede us soon as they like, and initiate at once the
brutalities with which they threaten any attempts at
redscance and reprisal. We venture to predict that if
they dare to mete out any measure to Southern privateers which they would themselves consider unjust
and hiduman if indicted by European nethod war upon
their own private armed mashe, the prisoners of the
South will be made to pay an eye for an eye, a tooth for
a tooth, and a life for a life, till they are sick to the
rood of "hanging Southern privateers without Judge
or Jury."

-The Bulletin learns that at Madison, Ark., on Thursday, an affray occurred which resulted in the death of Dr. Smith of that place. It appears that Dr. Smith and snother gentleman came near having a personal collision, which was prevented by the interference of Mr. Wm. Davis. This interference greatly exspectated Dr. Smith who followed Davis around, exseperated Dr. Smith who to it well Davis around, and, toward evening, he came upon and made an assault upon him, when Davis shot him. He died in a short time afterward. Dr. Snith s wife, from whom he had been separated for some time, sent for his re-

- The Fredericksburg (Va.) News states that " in-Serecting religious services are being held daily in the Suprist Church in this place. The Rev. A. E. Dickinson of Richmond preaches every evening, and much serious attention is manifested by the large congrega-

-The Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel thinks the determination of the Southern Congress to discontinue some of the little post-offices is wise, if not carried too far. Some of them, it says, are merely post-offices in name. For instance, we find that, for the year ending Septem er 30, 1859, the net proceeds of each of five offices in Florida was under ten cents. Three of them received four cents each, and one of them three cents. Certainly, these offices could be lopped off without any grout harm.

-Submission or no submission to the people, is disspeed by the Southern papers. All the fire-enters want the State Conventions to swallow Jeff. Davis's Constitution at once; the moderates want the people to vote upon it. In New-Orleans The Piccoune urges his submission to popular vote; The Delta and others advice instant adoption, so that no division may take piece among the people. It is evicent that the voters of Louisians would repudiate the Secession Government, but the conspirators will not give them the abance.

-A South Carolinian named John H. Blassingame, was at Pike's Penk, in the Rocky Moumains, when he beard that South Carolina was threatened with the Sayonets of the Federal Government and regardless of beginers and everything else, he has hastened back to his old home to assist in the defense of his cherished

mother—his native State.

— Major J. K. Duncan, who has been for some weeks m command at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, represents those forte as being now in good condition, well mountad and well manned, and ready to stop the progress of all heatile versels that may attempt to come up the Mississippi River. The trees on the point below Fort Jackson have been cut down, by which the range of fre in that direction is extended, and other improvements made which have much enhanced the efficiency of the forts.

-The following extracts are from a letter received in Charleston, dated Key West, March 12, 1861: Key West is quiet, considering the state of things

throughout the country. The Union men seem deter-mined to erforce the Federal laws. This can be done as long as Fort Taylor is in possession of the Federal Gov-rument. But if that is given up (as we have res-tion to believe it will be) they will find that it will be dangerous for them to renam.

The case of the Pocal ontas will be brought up and decided by our new Admiralty Judge, McLatosh, who

defines by our new Admiralty Judge, McIntosh, who is daily expected.

The gartison at Fort Taylor remains as last reported—in good tentth and spirits. They are looking for re-onforcements by the Daniel Webser, from Texas. The steamer from New-York and Fortress Mource, with the a manner of Forts Taylor and Jefferson, is now There are no vessels of war at the present moment

Stationed at Key West. The city is perfectly quiet, and the people seem disjoied to calmly avail the decomment of events. The Federal authorities holding the fortifications will have undisjuted sway. -Among the passengers by the steamer Matagorda

which sailed from New-Orleans on the 15th, for Texas was Gen. J. W. Whitfield, fermerly of Kansas, and who was a delegate from that Territory to Congress during the latter part of Mr. Pierce a and the first part Mr. Buchanan's Administration. Gen. Whitfield gross which were carried to Karsas, and the last to has located in Texas, and takes with him the first ne--The Havana Meisenger learns by a late corre

spondence from Madrid that her Majesty's Government has granted the establishment of large bonded warebase granted the establishment of large bonded warebonies in the port of Havana, for the deposit of coston
from the United States, which is to be imported here
without any duties and deposited in the warehouses to
pay the nominal duty of two per cent at the time of
the reciportation, as is done with other goods that are
admired into bonded stores. This will, no doubt be
of great sevantage, both to the cotten-growing States
and to the countries that consume the article, as the
port of Havana presents many facilities for entering
and taking eargo which are not found in New-Orleans,
Mobile, Charleston, or Savannall.

The Westerna Discoule is North Carolina print.

-The Washington Dispatch, a North Carolina print, has published a series of article showing in a most conwincing manner that under the Constitution there is no right of secession, and that all the States, in forming the present Union, had expressly renonnced the right to separate at pleasure. The writer takes strong ground in favor of the strict enforcement and execution of the laws by the Federal Government, a position which he maintains with as much spirit as any champion of the Constitution in the Free States.

-The Charleston papers are quite disgusted at the proposition to blow up Fort Sumter when Anderson mps. The Mercury is highly indignant. It says: "Vie see it suggested in Northern papers that, it "Ve see it suggested in Northern papers that, it compelled to evacuate, the military authorities of the Black Republican Government should at least make a ruin of Fort Sunter. We respectfully suggest that, situated as Major Anderson is, it would be both difficult and dangerous is him to execute such a maneuver. How he could arrange to effect such a hostile purpose and eccape with his command is easier to speak of than 20 rish and perform. Our Nactuern friends may be and escape with his commune is easier to speak of than so plan and perform. Our Northern friends may be very sure that before he is provided with the means of transportation from the post with his command, the condition of the fort will be properly looked after. We would not suspect a brave efficer of foul play; but if his Northern advisers were in his place to practice the the treachery they suggest and advocate, they would bitterly rue the deed.

-The new flag of the Confederate States was relsed at Fort Morgan, in place of the State flag of Alabama,

on Wednesday, the 13th.

-The American ship Sam. Dunning, Capt. Skofield. eared at Mobile, on the 13th, for Liverpool, with 5,620 bales of cotton, weighing 2,902,156 pounds, valued es \$258,049 32; also, 132 sacks cotton seed, valued at 198. Total value of cargo, \$258,247 32.

THE REIGN OF RUFFIANISM.

I thought of Slavery I always told them the truth in a

friendly spirit, disclaiming all intention of interfering

with them. I had too much respect for them to sup-

pose they could respect a pandering hypocrite, and I,

therefore, told them my sentiments, which were the

result of early education. I admitted that their edu-

cation and babits made it untural for us to differ on the

question of Slavery; and, on their side, they appeared

to have no suspicion of me. The Summer passed thus

quietly away, and I had no more fear there than if I

It was on the 27th of September that, as I was alone

in my robm, having bardly recovered from a severe ill-

ness, a large and coarse man presented himself before

me without permission or announcement. He demand-

ed my name; I told him, and neked what he wished.

He stated that he was one of the Vigilant Police, and

ordered me to go with him to the Mayor's Court, that

officer having sent for me. I said I would not go, and

asked him what right he had to insuft and molest me;

whether he had any written authority to demand my

presence. He said No. Then followed this conversa-

"You must come with me or I will take you by

force," said he, angrily.

I considered for a moment, and decided on the whole

t was best to go with him quietly. I thought it proba-

ble the Mayor had been imposed upon by some idle

reports, and that after hearing what I had to say, he

would dismiss me with an apology for being the occa-

sion of this unwonted intrusion. I immediately made

myself ready, and went with the man to the Guard

House. I was ushered into the common Court room,

where several idlers were assembled, who seemed to

have no other business than to awalt my coming, but

the Mayor was not there. I waired an hour, expect

ing every moment he would make his appearance

those around me in the mean time whispering among

themselves, though they said nothing to me. I took no

notice of them, but began to get very impatient for my

least apprehension, supposing the Mayor would be

respectful enough to hear me in his own room rather

than before a crowd, for I had done nothing, and had

nothing to fear. I was led through two or three large

rooms, andthrough an infirmary, where there were sev-

"Where are you going ?" said I to the man. "

way, ma'am," said he, opening a door that led by a

flight of steps to a long, dark passage; on each side

were the underground cells. I looked around me,

Two or three weigh looking fellows stood by me ready

to do the jailer's bidding, while he opened one of these

airty, dismat cells.
"Come down," said he, "and go in there." I asked,

you are to be put in here; it is the Mayor's orders."

name in full. I told him I should not answer his ques

tions: I wished to see the Mayor immediately. He

said I must wait until I was called for, and then locked

-9 o'clock. I grew sick and faint from breathing the

foul air; I had scarcely recovered from recent sickness.

ing and greaning, were thrown in cells around me,

from which I was separated only by a thin board par-

tition. No place could be more painfully disagreeable

I knocked on the door to attract the attention of the

turnkey as he was passing; he opened the door, and

nsked what I wanted; I told him I wanted to get out

of that place, and asked him if he would put me in a

decent room; no, the Mayor had left strict orders that

I seled the man to take a note or message to some of

my friends or acquaintances, as I needed some relief;

you have got to stay here. You have reason to fear

lest something worse than death may happen to you.
Your sentiments don't suit the people here." I told

him to go away and lock the door, as I would not hear

In the morning, a pail of water was put in the cell,

but nothing else. At 2 o'clock the door was unlocked

by an officer, who told me the Mayor was ready to

see me. There were many people stationed along the

passages, but they did not say a word as I walked

through to the Mayor's room, which was filled with

The Mayor read the charges he had written down.

No witness was called; no one appeared against me.

" Mrs. Botteford, you are accused of treason and sedi-

"I understand you have been tampering with slaves?"
"It is utterly false, Sir, I have had nothing to say to

" You have expressed Abolition sentiments ?"

"I have on a few occasions when asked; I can name

all I ever conversed with, and what I said to them I

will say here. I lived here nearly a year, attending

closely to my own business; I have not injured or of-

fended my one, and have been well treated until now;

I cannot see why I should be subjected to this outrage.

"Then I think you have been very ungrateful; you

"I have not hated the people; I am no friend to Sla-

I have paid for all I have had here. I have received

"I shall certainly do so as soon as I can settle my

have been well treated, been profitably employed, and

" You say you have been well treated ?"

have received our money while you hated us?"

what I have earned. I owe you no gratitude,"

"I would advise you to go home."

"I am not guilty of treason or sedition."

another word from him. He left then without any

more words, and I saw no one again that night.

respectable-looking men.

The examination was as follows:

" You are an Abelitionist?"

"Yes, until now."

" An admirer of John Brown ?"

I should be kept there until he chose to see me, when

to pass a night in than that.

The poor wretches dragged in from the streets, scream-

the door. I saw no one again that day. Night came

I was thrust in and locked up. Shortly after, the

ne man overed the door and wished me to give my

eral sick people in bed.

ad been living in my Northern home.

n-I beginning it by asking:

" Yes; and what of that?"

"What does the Mayor want of me ?"

"I understand you are an Abolitionist."

against my character. "You are spoken of," said he, as quiet and respectable. But I require bail for your good conduct. If you can find any one to be your buil for three hundred dollars. I can dismiss you, SOUTHERN CHIVALRY. I told him I had not been guilty of any bad conduct

A WOMAN'S STORY. one or two more. As I afterward learned, he was persunded I was an emissary for some Northern society or publisher. I saw no more of him. He sent the tun-Without claiming any distinction as a martyr, I wish key in; I was ordered to the cell again, and locked up. to make a plain statement of the facts respecting my Some of my friends from the house I left felt alarmed, arrest and confinement in the jail at Charleston, S. C., and had been several times to inquire for me, but during the months of October and November last, could get no satisfactory answer, and were rudely which I feel is due to many friends who have kindly driven away. interested themselves in my behalf, and who are desirous of more satisfactory information concerning my

In an hour or so an officer opened the door, and said I must go with him, as the Mayor had given me over to the State's Attorney. We crossed the Citadel Park I left New-York for Charleston on the first day of to the office of Magistrate Kanepaux. Twenty or December, 1850; when I arrived in the latter city, I thirty citizens were gathered there and among them was not aware of any ill-feeling or prejudice against one whom I was acquainted with, and had conversed the Northern people, but I soon learned of cruel with about two weeks before. I spoke to him, and outrages and violent threats against strangers from the asked him if he was the complainant. He said he North, and these called forth the indignation I could was. I indignantly asked him if he was not ashamed not always concent, as I was quite unprepared for such of himself; if it was possible he could do anything so developments in a civilized community. For this reacontemptible. Without waiting for his reply the son I confined myself quietly and closely to my busi-Magistrate answered for him: "This man has done ness, seeking no acquaintances.

I had gone thither with the most peaceable and perfectly right; I should have done just so myself; why, if you had been a man you would have been bung up on one of the trees in the Park; you would friendly intentions, harboring no purpose of meddling with local institutions, though my sentiments were by never have got here alive." I asked very calmly, if any one wanted my life. No, the Magistrate said; as no means favorable to Slavery. I was very careful to hold no conversation with any of the colored people; I was a woman my life might be spared. But the they knew nothing of me, and I was an utter stranger Mayor had been too lenient; he had raised my bail to to them all, and should have remained so had not the \$2 000, in default of which I must go to jail. I told persecution I suffered given me notoriety. I never him it made no difference about the amount of the forced my opinions on any one, but when asked what

and could not get any bail. Be then left the room with

bail; I was no crimbal, and I needed no bail. 'Are you not an Abolitionist?"

"Yes, I am." "You are charged with treason and sedition, and ampering with slaves."

"All these charges are utterly fulse; I have said nothing to the slaves; they do not know me," "Do you hold correspondence North, and receive pa-

pers and letters?" " Only from my nearest friends a few letters, no pa-

"Do you not read THE TRIBUNE?" "No; because I cannot get it here; I should read it

if I could get it. " "You need not answer all my questions; you may

commit yourself." "No fear of that, Sir; I am perfectly willing to

answer your questions, there is nothing to conceal." He then asked many more-as, when I had lived in New-York; where I had lived, and what I had been deing? I answered all readily. Then I asked civilly. if he would allow me to ask him some questions. W had said I had tampered with slaves? I had never held any conversation in their hearing. No; he could not listen to me then, nor before these, pointing to these around him.

" If you can think of any one that will be your bail, will send for him, or else you must go to jail, said " I told him I should not ask any bail."

"Well, go to jail; you cannot speak here; my officer

is waiting to take you to inil."

I walked through the streets by the side of the cor stable to the jail, which was at some distance; during this time two men were sent to search my room; they broke open my trunks and bundles, unrolled every parcel, trying to find papers or letters; but they found othing they wanted, though they carried off one or two of my letters. When I got to the jail I was faint and exhausted; it was now 6 o'clock on the second day; I had not had a morsel of food for nearly fortyeight hours. I sent to my friends at the house which I had left, and just before the jail was to be shut for expected interview. A ruffianly-looking man soon came in carrying a large bunch of keys. "Step this way, Madam, said he. I followed him without the the night, the lady of the house appeared at the door. See had not been allowed to see me before, though she had tried repeatedly. If she had not come just then, I should not have had anything until the next day, when the trison entions would be served. The juilers had strict orders to show me no favors; I was to be lodged with the common prisoners of the female ward; no one outside the walls was allowed to give me aid or comfort; I was to remain here four months, and then take my trial for treason and sedition. The jailor told me I must take leave of my friend, and go to my quarters. with the rest, as he was to tock the jail for the night. The lady asked him if I should be comfortable? He said yes; I should fare like the rest; he could make no distinction without orders. So then I was to be a prisoner again, and not alone, but with such poor c entures as are the usual inmates of such places; two in surprise, "what does this mean?" "It means that | drunken, abandoned women, were to occupy the room

It is is a jail, Madam, said the jailor, as he opened the loor of the miserable cell; you empnot expect much | turned, consulted a moment with the captain, and said the least comfort of any kind; not an article of furniture; nothing but a dirty blanket on the floor to sleep n. Locked in here with such company, with the roar of the blood hounds that were loosed for the night t guard the yard, with the yellings undebanking of chains of the male prisoners, I passed another terrible night, I am certain I could not have endured all the privations of this place had the orders of the magistrates been strictly carried out.

The Sheriff visited the jail after two or three days He was quite a different man, and seemed anxious to do all he could for me; I afterward had a room to myself, and my friends were permitted to send me such articles of furniture as I needed, from the place where had lived. He also allowed the Sasters of Charity to isit me, who, with one other lady, daily supplied my wants, and made me as comfortable as I could be in that situation. To these good women I feel that I own said: "This place is as good as the other cells, and my life. They used their infinence to effect my release, procured me counsel, and did all they could to serve me; they also sent one of their friends, with a petition for my release, to the State Attorney, Judge Wayne, but he would not listen to it. A German gentleman offered to procure bad, and spoke more warmly in my behalf than it suited there hon, gentlemen to hear. No amount of bail need now be offered, they said; I should stay in jail and stand my trial. Before night four warrants were out for his arrest; he had to leave even his clothing, and steal out of the city, or he too would have

> As for myself, I sent no petition, wanted no favors. But justice and my liberty I demanded. The Rev. Dr. Howe of St. Philip's Church visited me with Judge Pringle, on hearing I was a member of his church They said they were sorry to see me a prisoner, asking, Why are you here, and what have you dene!" told them my story, and that I was there on a charge of treason and sedition, which was most ridiculous, a well as false; the treason was on their own part, not

"You have said you were an Abolitionist," said the

"Oh, that's treason, that's secition, most decidedly,

on mine.

waving his hand, as though it were a foregone conclusion. "Oh, no," I answered; "it is quite useless to try to

persuade me that I have been guilty of anything like that; I know what treason and sodition are as well as you. I know, what the Constitutional laws of our country are; I chain their protection. You are account-

able to them; you are not out of the Union yet." Well, we have slaves, and we mean to keep them; I own them myself. We are irresponsible despots, you must know; we have have here that strictly forbid any such expressions as you have made."

"Such laws are nothing to me; let those obey them that choose to. I am no slave, if you claim to be dervery; I have not seen anything in Charleston to give pots. I have my rights, and mean to have them respected."

me a more favorable impression of it; quite otherwise. The minister advised me to send a patition to the Mayor and State's Attorney. If I would go home immediately, he weald see what he could do for me. I positively refused so send any petition, as I had suf-

would be very glad to go as soon as I could leave honorably. I turned to Judge Pringle and asked him if he would grant men writ of babeas corpus. He would

bear what the other party had to say. The minister showed me some trifling favors in the way of affording me some bodily comforts, which I deelined. They both seemed much perplexed, and to do these gentlemen justice. I believe they were heartily ashamed of the whole transaction. Mr. Northrop offered his services as my counsel. He seemed convinced that what I said was entirely true; but they were talking of revolution, and legal proceedings would be of little account, so I was convinced that I need not expect anything but to remain in jail, I did not know how long.

I then wrote to Mayor Wood, of New-York, knowing he had much infinence with the Charleston people; I related the facts substantially as I have done here, praying him to take measures for my release, or to nake my case known to the Governor. I received his answer, directed to the care of Mayor Macbeth; the following is an exact copy:

" MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 23. "Mrs. Bottsford—Madam: I have received your letter of the 15th inst., stating that you are now in prison in Charleston on the charge of ultering dangerous and seditions sentiments; that you are held to bail in a considerable amount for your good behavior, and that you are madle to find assistance.

"I sympathize with your forlorn and desolate condition; a wicow, in prison, and friendless; but cannot palliute the offense you have committed.

"You have offended against the peace and good order of the community where you were sojourning, and where you were obtaining employment which you found profitable. It was mooneistent for you to go thither if such were your feelings. If to cherish have

thither if such were your feelings. If to cherish have even in the itemest thoughts, is not according to the even in the it most thoughts, is set according to the strict rule of morality, how beinous must be the crime of intering words, that might become weapons fatal to the peace and quiet of the land where you are enterteined and protected?

"But my object is not to blame, but, if possible, to do you a favor. I therefore counsel you to review your past conduct with calmiess. Do not suffer your judgment to be warped by the false and dangerous destrines of evil men. Learn your groups, neknowledge.

judgment to be warped by the Islae and only crowded dectrines of evil men; learn your errors; as knowledge them in a spirit of control on before the authorities of Charleston, and I am convinced they will consider your needs, your widowhood and inexperience, and on receiving satisfactory assurance that you will depart from the State, the laws of which you have violated, they will believe the second or which you have violated,

they will release you.

"No other power can aid you in the distress you have brought mon yourself, and you must rely solely on the mercy of those who administer the laws you have broken, and the generosity of the people you have FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor."

My astonishment only equaled my indignation on ending this absurd letter. If the Sate seal had not been engraved on the paper I should have pronounced it a forgery. I could not have believed a Mayor of New-Yerk could stoop to insult a helpless woman and phold such vilininous acts. The weather was now getting colder, and the prison

grew more and more dreary. There was to be an exeution in the jail-yard, and the gallows was built and negro hung just before my window. The sights and ands around the place I cannot describe.

I asked my counsel and the Sheriff what they pretended they were keeping me there for; their foolish charges were of no consequence whatever; nothing could be construed into a crime except tampering with slaves; was there any one they could name to at had ever seen or heard me talking to slaves? No, they could not eav that they had heard of any that would hold themselves responsible for such a statement. Before long I received a letter saying that I had permission to leave in the next steamer bound for New-York, and that if I was willing to leave a carriage would be eent for me, and my passage paid. Of course I was not sorry to leave Charleston; a close carriage was vent to the Jail, and a vigilant policeman to take care of me; there was a great commotion around the camer: they were sending back 60 poor Irish laborers that had come out in the steamer and had not been al-

lowed to land; they had no provisions for their return oyage; the Minute Men, with terrible onthe, were reatening to cut their throats if they dared put a foot My attendant helped me aboard the ship, gave me by tieket, and turned away, as if in haste to leave. At a glance I saw I was booked for the deck passage. with the sixty Irishmen. The Mayor was so kind as pay for us all \$3 a head. I ran after the man.

Here, Sir," said I, "take this ticket back; I am not going on the deck." He said I should not leave the whip: I would be obliged to go, as the Mayor ordered. I called for the captain, who came round and civilly heard what I had to say. He said he would send messenger and propose some arrangement with the Mayor. I said I should never reach New-York alive; I could not endure the cold and exposure; and hoped he would refuse to take me. He asked me what did I propose to do. "I will go back to juil again and wait until my friends come for me." Soon the man rewill not pay your passage in the cabin." I indignantly answered. "I have not asked him to pay my passage, or for anything else. I want no favors from him; I shall go on shore; my friends will come for me, I was making my way off the steamer, when the capmin stopped me and offered me comfortable account fations in the cabin if I was willing to leave Charleston, which affer I very gladly accepted. It is to Capt. Herry of the steamer Columbia that I am indebted for by safe arrival in New-York the last of November.

I trust I shall be able to cancel the debt of gratitud I owe to Mayor Macheth and his worthy colleagues. I was safely protected in juil for as long as they dared to cen me, although I was "the most audacious and deant criminal" they had ever dealt with. Others had been tarred and fouthered, whipped, and hung, while they asserted their entire innocence of all Abolitionism; vet I was released, sent away, and \$3 was said for my passage. If I have not reterned formal thanks for all these favors, I have by no means forgotten them.

CATHEBINE BOTTSFOLD. No. 117 Hudsen street, New York.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

As yet no movement has been set on foot, in the Navy out of it, to do anything for the lives and dependent friends of the officers and crew, who are supposed to have been lost in the ill-fated United States ship Lecant. There is hardly any reason to hope that she still

fionts, and the three hundred persons who perished, performing their duty, leave families behind with some laims on their country. In England and France the mmediate relatives of all soldiers and sailors lost in war and by accident, receive consolatory testimonials, nd often pensions, from the Government. The Court-Martial of Commodore Armstrong has

early finished its business. The Court's decision and the President's ratification or disapproval of it will be published next week.

The new Adjutant-General of the army has taken

charge of his duties at Washington. Colonel Lorenzo Thomas is one of the ablest officers in the service, and is administrative talents have been for a long time appreciated by General Scott, who has embraced the first opportunity to exalt him to one of the first positions at his disposal. The Adjutant received his first commission in 1823, since which time be has distinguished himself in every beauen of an officer's duty. He presided at the headquarters of the army in this city for some years, and has left many warm admirers to regret his

departure. A most important piece of military diplomacy has very neexpectedly arisen for solution by the new authorities of the War Department. The secession of Texas leaves nearly 3,000 men at the disposal of Mr. Cameron. Whether Gen. Twigge's treason has demoralized the forces late in his command or not, Congress appropriated funds to pay all the regiments at their full strength, and they will be raised to the regular figure. Where will all these soldiers be stationed, is now a mooted question in army circles. It is said they will be kept in Eastern cities.

To-day the Ship's Company of the United States business. I have no desire to stay a moment longer."

fered, and had been most abamefully wronged. I steamship Powhatan, commences to get liberty at the would not beard anything would not consent to be smuggled off in disgrace. I Brooklyn Navy-Yard. CITY ITEMS.

THE HARLEM AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD TIME" TABLES.-A gentleman who writes from Stamford denominates our item of Wednesday morning a " Sensa-

tion Card." He says: "I cannot think that any one at all acquainted with the facts in the case would deliterately accuse Mr. Superintendent Hoytof the New Haven Railroad of such gross carelessness as would appear from the card, but that the information upon which the article was written was doubtful. I am inclined to ask whether the article was written by some friend of the Harlem Raticoad or some enemy of Mr. Hoyt?"

No, Sir. Neither one nor the other; but by one who would just as soon censure misfeasance in the management of the one road as the other. By one who, so far from being an enemy to Mr. Hoyt, does not know him-never to his knowledge having even met him, or had any business with him, directly or indirectly. He has no enmity, but on the contrary, admires

his business capacity, but dislikes his carelessness; for that he acknowledges is the cause of these trains being timed only "one minute apart." The writer is an oc casional traveler upon the New-Haven trains, and a frequent traveler upon the Harlem trains, and got his information from the time-tables and the conductors of these trains, and not from the President, nor Superintendent; but the information was true, and he assured himself before printing it that it was not "doubtful." He is now happy to learn that since Mr. Hoyt has seen his error, he has given orders to the conductor of that train to "run slow," and "look out." That palliates, but it does not cure the error-that must be cured by a statute law, applicable to all roads. Let our legislators at Albany look to this, and never adjourn until it has secured some protection to railroad travelers.

Our correspondent says that "The two trains are now kept apart at least five minutes; for such are the orders of the Superintendent of the New-Haven Road. Now, by keeping that distance, and by running slowlycannot think the card in THE TRIBUNE just."

We do; we think it just the thing to awaken the public mind to such acts of carelessness as endanger the lives of so many people. It was not written for a sensation article." We are glad, however, and so are the public, that it has awakened sensation to such

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS .- There is a famous pre-

scription in use in England, says The Springfield Republican, for the cure of drunkenness, by which thouands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The recipe came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, father of the Rev. Newman Hall, and Capt. Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drankenness that his most carnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed full-fully for seven months, and at the end of that time had lost all desire for liquors, although he had been for many years led captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe, which he afterward published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: "Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm; twice a day." This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follow a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks. In cases where the appetite for liquous is not too strong the medicine supplies the place of the accustomed drams entirely, but Mr. Hall cominued the use of liquors at first with the medicine, diministing the amount gradually until he was able to throw away his bottle and glass altogether, after which he continued to take the medicine a month or two, till he felt that he was wholly restored to self-control, and could rejoice in a sound mind in a sound body.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE .- At the meeting of this Board, yesterday, John H. Thomas of the Court Squad was dismissed from the Department for collading with prisoners committed by the Police Magistrates. Jumes McCloud of the Fourteenth Ward was also dismissed from the force for conduct unbecoming an officer. Officer Niven of the Second Ward was made roundsman, and sent to the First Ward for duty. Roundsmen McLaughlin and Smith were remanded for post

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS .- This Board met yesterday morning, but transacted no business of pub-

BOILER EXPLOSION .- On Wednesday afternoon an explosion occurred in the ink manufactory of L. Arnold, No. 61 Ann street, which resulted in the injury of three men. It appears that a large boiler used for boiling oil exploded with a loud noise, scattering the fragments in every direction. At the time of the accident which was upset, and the oil wasted. John Ebbs, a workman employed in the place, was severely scalded, and was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. Another

is specially designed.

Myrron.-About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, an MITION.—About 4 octock vestering morning an serolite, highly luminous and fusing like the ignited cell which is used to fire a cannon, passed athwart the firmament from the north-east toward the south-west. It seemed to move slowly and to have but a small elevation above the earth, almost touching the roofs of vation above the earth, almost touching the roofs of the buildings. Its size was apparently many times larger than that of a star of the first magnitude, and it had a visual diameter of six inches. The color was brilliant and the coroscations or maid flashes of light were distinctly visible. Between 2 and 5 o'clock in the morning is the most frequent period for falls of meteors, according to Humbordt, who says that "these might, or rather early morning hours, are especially adapted to the ignition of the smooting stars, while in outer hours of the night man already was a light of the land of the same of the same and the same had otter hours of the night more shooting stars pass by before midnight, invisible." [Jour. Com. 21st. Labon's Savinos .- We have consulted, with more

than usual curiosity, the Tenth Annual Report of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of this city for the year 1860. The terrible pictures of laborers and artisans running through our streets crying "Bread or Blood," drawn by sympathetic artists at a distance, moved us to learn whether the laborers and artisans, who are the patrons of this Institution, and not drawn out their every cent during the last months of the past out their every cent during the last months of the past year. To our astonishment and gratification, we discovered that during the month of Decouher I.702 depositors paid lato the Savings Bank \$86,118 31, the amount withdrawn during the same mouth being \$64,686 39, a less sum than was drawn during any month of the year, with the exception of three. The total amount due to depositors by the Bank on the Let January, 1861, was \$1.627,512 25.

Those two millions and a half belong prin ipally to damestics, laborers, housekeepers, tierke, scanstresses and porters. These classes are the very first that are pinched by any real crisis. We are informed that the amount of deposits withdrawn up to the present does not exceed the usual average. The mass of

ent does not exceed the usual average. The mass of depositors in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank are of Irish birth; these number 3,188. The American-born depositors number 32,6 Germans 198, English 1:7, French 52, Scotch 42, &c. The average of each account is about £.60. Our anxious friends will be glad, no doubt, to learn from this example given easter no death, to learn from this example given estar one sizes, that our working classes are not all egether so badly off as they imachie, or as might suit manufacturers of political vanies. They have, as a general thing, a little fund between them and "Bread or Bicode" and if the worst should come, their more properous fellow-citizens will see that they have bread without the alternative of blood. Our working-classes can get along as well as others, and, in a caustrophe, all the suffering will not be on their side alone.
[N. Y. Tablet. THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION .- The Annual Report of the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just been issued. There are 13,417 schools embraced within the various Conferences of the Church; 148,632 officers and teachers; 809,083 scholars; vincers. Rupture, Files. Varicocale, and Fistuia, raft without the knife or ligature. Office hours from a teachers. Church; 148,632 officers and teachers; 809,988 scholars; wissers. without 12,421,849 volumes in the library; 15,730 bible classes; without

99,618 infant scholars; \$127,689 expenses; \$12,007 collected for Sunday-School Union; 188,817 Sunday-School Advocates taken, and there have been 19,517 school Advocates taken, and there have been 19,517 conversions. The report says the returns are decidedly encounging. They show a larger locrease in the number of scholars than ever before reported. The gain of teachers and schools has been exceeded three or four times before, but it is above the average increase of the last decade. The conversions were more numerous than in 1858 and 1859. But, considering that it was the year of the Precidential election which is always unfavorable to the progress of the Charch, owing to the diversion of the public min drem reliation to the questions of the hour), that item in the table is far from discouraging. In fact, the number is withdome thousand of the net increase in the member hip of the Charch. Nevertheless, the Church must look for greater things than these. The number of conversions is our schools ought at least to equal the increase in the number of scholars. 99,618 infant scholars; \$127,689 expenses; \$12,007 col-

TO REGULATE THE GAS SUPPLE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna

SIR: In this morning's TRIBUNZ is an article signed "Fair Play" in which the writer states that the New York and Manhattan Gas Companies, in consequence of the incorporation of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, have ceased to charge rent for meters since Jan. 1, 1801, but complains that they have added to the pressure, thereby compelling consumers to buy more gas than formerly, thus making the gas bills succh larges than they were last year with similar burners. I write this to inform "Fair Play" that he can turn the key of the supply pipe at the meter so as to have as little pressure as he pleases. The way to do it is to let on all the burners ordinarily used at he blast, and then turn back the key so as to reduce the flow to see an extent as to give a soft, atendy light. Besides, this plan will keep the burners from blowing, and it will prove in every respect plearant and profitable, except to the Gas Company.

New-York, Maich 21, 1661.

SELF-PROTECTION.

REDUCED CITY RAILROAD FARES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane. Sin: I am afraid that the writer who replies to me in this morning's TRIBURE is interested in city railroads (and don't truly understand his own interests), instead of being "A Poor Man," as he signs himself. Be that as it may, bis suppose ion in regard to the Museum seems to possess varie

First: His plan, instead of making a wholesome separate between those who pay low and those who pay higher prices proposes to tumble and jam them all in together—that being the ery objection desired to be avoided in the city ratiroad cars.

Second: The unusually expensive and varied structions which during the last year have been provided at this Museum for only twenty-five cents admission, when compared to other places of

amusement and their prices (I say this is no spirit of boasting) are for cheaper at the price now charged than a passage on the city cars would be at two cents.

But if your correspondent can give reasonable evidence that any considerable number of persons are deprived from visiting the Museum on account of the present price, I will endeavor to

eve e day and night set spart for their special accomm

it the price indicated.

In conclusion, I trust that neither the public nor the city radroad officials, nor our State Legislabur, will let uniters rest and the fare on allernate cars is reduced to two or three couls, was five, six, seven, or more cents may be charged on the other can which shall be compelled to provide good seats, with command lumurious accommodations to all who thus pay for the privilege of avoiding a crowd and being absolved from sith. P. T. BARNUM

American Museum, March 21, 1861,

PREFERRED CASES IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Since my article of the 5th, calling attention to a single case, for the purpose of showing the hardelift in the case, I find I could multiply cases where the law of 1000 is equally appreciate. Runny article of the 6th, I stated that "the Cour. iself were unanimous in pronouncing the law preferring certain cases unjust that it was retained professedly for the benefit of the preferred cases, but actually for the benefit of cases not in the classes preferred; a class of litigants that are in Court and for justice, for that is the very thing they fear-delay is their only

oject."
I see in your paper of to-day that the Legishium have pass

to a third reading a bill to repeal the law of 1990, giving preference to certain classes of cases.

In conversation with many members of the bar, I have yet to hear the first one offer a single reason in justification of the above law; one did tell me he had many cases in that Goort, and one of them among the classes preferred, but that the interest of a majority of his clients would be promoted by having the law remain as it is, for the single purpose of delay.

I will now notice a case to show another feature in the work

ng of this law.

A poor man brings a sult against a wealthy corporation. After a vexatious legislation, he succeeds in getting his claim to judg-ment. It is a perfectly plain case, and there can be no object in appeal but delay. Yet such a delay as this law insures for a nonpreferred case is not to be overtooke! Appeal Is taken, and after the parties are safely within this "city of refuge," they can look down from its battlements upon the peor plaintiff, who they know is pinched for means to procure his bread, and tsort him with propositions of comprombe. This they do, and toff the plaintiff, if he is disposed to throw off a large ameunt from the judgment, his money is ready. This is not a faure sketch; h has actually occurred, and I have reason to believe, if the present law continues in force, the calcudar of our Court of Appeals will soon a notaln more than a thousand cases of the description is

Our Legislature cannot be too soon in checking so great an evil. by the repeal of the above law. FERRY STREET.

DESCENT ON A DEN OF INPARY .- A few days since a young girl named Mary McQuade, aged 17 years, compisined of the Fanish Ward Station-House, that she had been most shame fully abused by the immates of the notorious den of infancy at the sarner of Oak and Rossevolt street. She and came to this city. While rambling about the streets she was met by one of the procurement for this house and induced to go workman named Moses Peterson, and a plumber named Jones, were slightly injured, and taken to their homes.

The Britannia.—This is the title of a new weekly sheet, devoted, for the most part, as its name implies, to intelligence from Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies. The first number is well filled and eleverly edited, and has a smack of independence about it which will make it listened to by the class for which it is specially designed. pectful manner, but the moment that was gone she was set

ROBBED AT HIS OWN DOOR .- William A. Christison ROBBED AT HIS OWN DOOR,—William A. Christwost of No. 124 East Twenty-fifth street, appeared before Justice Conneily vesterday meaning and companied of having been robbed on the previous night. He alleged that as he was standing on the stop of his house, father McQuade and we other men came up to him and justified against him, into edition of which he missed his good which and chain from all well which he missed McQuade and strengtes to design him which the ther men knowed him dawn, and after hearing also severally, succeeded in ecosping with the property, which was valued at \$1.55. A warrant was assued for the arrest of the Quade, and on his height plane into enstady justice Consolly committed him for examination.

A THIEF ON A SPREE.-James T. West, a voing A THILF ON A SPERE.—James I. vessel, a volume and formerly a waiter at the Actor House, was yesterday a related by Officer be Very of the Actor House, cheaped while having orbibed one of the inmake of that from it is adriged that one Monday evening that West went to the room of Time, Douchas also employed in the house, and committed the applicary. He then discussed intractif in his heliday globbes, and granted a tall the City Assembly Reoma, where he spent the system, From these he went to a discountable house in Centra street, where he went to a discountable house in Centra street, where he went to a discountable house in Centra street, where he decay it is also made increasing of in they be smilely africation. there he went to a disreputable house in Centre street, where he got drawk. He also made presents of in any je sandry gird whose sequentance he there formed. He occulined to this drunken spree until streeted year-ray, he didness to hear ste about confessing his point, but add he couldn't help straking for he wanted a spree. Justice Octoor locked him up to answer.

A DISHONET DOMESTIC.—Mary Disa a pile, formally employed in the family or Tho-dern H. No. 50 Minh avenue, was yesterday arreased only or grand farceny. It is alleged that while in the family day also additionable and the properties at the or household code. A 50. The prisoner is said to have been exceeding and ways—preceding to be very playes as decomplex 1, flow. When she left Mrs. Gray, she went to live with a radii present the said and a second of the west played a few what the family silver, valued in \$15, was addeded mis surplicions, by some means, were directed toward her received. Her trunks were corrected and, although the diverse and found all the articles taken from M. Gridlecowered singly asserted among her dollars. He arrested by Others McCrarken of the Two objects of Western Scholing of the Two objects of Connoting committed the for examination.

A PHERRING BOARDER. -Officer Gotten of the A PHERRING BOARDALL. Other regarded as the Research of Words, on Wednesday, acreated a young man them Russell, while is charged with having stoken a advertise forchet and chain, and an open plans from James V. No. 12 Pell pareet. It appears that the prionner band to compair and until the ish hast, when he desappeared taking with him the strictless meritoned. When awer

[Advertisement.]
THE BUFFOONERY OF BARNUM'S BEARS is equal to the trepressible Wiefeld's. They play all sects of pracks, with Darmanacus to prompt them, and with all the other novel-ties and wonders, attract crowds to the MURKER.

PERENOLOGY .- Strangers and citizens will find the Prinkerouters, Carlins to suggest the place to white Recombine many rare contenting. Examinations, with Charts, and full written descriptions of Caractor, given daily. Rooms olways open, and free to visitors. No. 356 Broadway, near the Fark.

EDWARD H. DAXON, M. D., Editor of The

street his four erry the

second takes bits life. strike givenia bose manich